

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Instructions from the Administration to Gov. Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1858.

J. W. DENVER, Esq.,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas, Leavenworth.

SIR: I transmit to you a copy of the act of Congress approved 4th May, 1858, "for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union." Your duties under this act are of the most delicate and important character, but they are clearly and distinctly defined by the act itself.

Congress were not satisfied, as you will perceive, with the ordinance adopted at Leavenworth by the Constitutional Convention there assembled in regard to the public lands, deeming the grants to the State of Kansas therein contained too extensive and beyond former precedents in similar cases. They have therefore proposed to the people of Kansas to assent to such a change in the ordinance as is stated in the act, reducing the quantity of lands granted, so as to conform to the grant in the bill now before Congress for the admission of Minnesota. This question is properly left to Kansas to be decided at a popular election.

The act prescribes that "at the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot as each voter may please, 'Proposition Accepted' or 'Proposition Rejected.' Should a majority of the votes cast be for 'Proposition Accepted,' the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal foot with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, &c. But should a majority of the votes cast be for 'Proposition rejected,' it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in the said proposition. They will then remain in a Territorial condition, until 'it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken, that the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States,' upon which ascertainment the people of the said Territory are authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government" in the manner prescribed by the Act.

Under the second section of the Act, yourself, the District Attorney, the Secretary of the Territory, the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, are constituted a Board of Commissioners, to conduct this important election. The President has entire confidence that so far as in you lies, the election will be fairly and properly conducted. Your power and your duties are sufficiently pointed out by the Act and by your previous instructions. It is greatly to be desired that the five Commissioners should act in concert in all their proceedings. The President above all things desires that there should be a fair expression of the popular will on this important question; and that any person who may commit or attempt to commit the frauds punishable under the act may be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. It is to be hoped that the people of Kansas, relieved from all outside influences may be left to decide the question for themselves, whether they will immediately come into the Union under the provision of the Act, or will remain in a Territorial condition until their population is equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress.

Enclosed herewith you will receive four copies of the Act referred to, one of which you will send to each of the Commissioners named in the Act, in order that they may be properly informed of their designations.

At the same time, you will provide for an early meeting of the Commissioners, so that the election required by the Act may take place without unnecessary delay, and that all suitable arrangements may be made for this purpose. The President earnestly hopes, that these arrangements may be successful in securing a free and fair election, and that at the present important crisis the peace of the Territory may not be interrupted.

The act for the admission of Kansas ought to be extensively circulated among the people, because the question to be decided by them is one of vast importance, and may involve the welfare and prosperity of their fine territory for a long period of years. For this reason, whilst the act very properly prescribes that the day of election shall be at as early a period after the proclamation, as is consistent with due notice thereto to the people, the intervening period ought to be sufficiently long to enable them thoroughly to understand the question in all its bearings and consequences. I shall have ten thousand copies of the act printed in this city and forwarded to you for immediate circulation.

You will not probably convene the Board until after the appointment of a new District Attorney for the Territory. A nomination for this purpose will be sent to the Senate on Monday next—Should you deem it advisable, you are at liberty to publish the whole or any part of these instructions. The President wishes to give every assurance to the people of Kansas, that he desires, above all things, that there shall be a fair expression of the popular will at the election; and that the result may be to produce peace and harmony among themselves and promote their lasting welfare.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

An Important Decision—Rights of Free Negroes to Hold Property in Mississippi.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi has recently rendered an important decision upon the subjects of the rights of free negroes residing in other States to property to bequeathed to them by will in that State. The decision was rendered in the matter of the estate of one James Brown, the owner of a plantation and slaves in Amite county, Mississippi, who died in January 1858, leaving a will dated October 9, 1853, in which he directed his executor to sell his land and slaves, and after paying his debts, to deposit the residue of his proceeds of the sale in the Bank of Louisiana, subject to the draft of Francis M. Brown, and in case of his death, to the order of Jerome M. Brown.

It appears that Francis M. and Jerome Brown, were children of the testator by a slave of his named Harriet, and that in 1850 he had them taken to Cincinnati, and thus formally emancipated them; and afterwards purchased for them lands in Indiana, upon which they were residing with their mother at the period of the testator's death, and at whose house the testator himself died.

The Vicksburg *Whig*, says:

The Court reviewed these facts at great length and reached the conclusion that the testator took the slaves to Cincinnati for the purpose of making them free and leaving them there or in a free State, to enjoy their freedom, and not with the view of bringing them back to this State in fraud of our laws, and in violation of our policy. In this particular the case differed from that of Hinds vs. Bazeal, 2 How. 837. And upon this difference the subsequent opinion of the Court was based. It was the turning point of the case. Had the proof established that the testator took them to Ohio, set them free with the view of bringing them back to this State and had then actually brought them back and remained here, the emancipation would have been void, the legacy inoperative and they would still have been slaves.

But the testator having in good faith emancipated the slaves in Ohio and domiciled them in Indiana and left them there, they thereby became free and entitled to hold property according to the laws of the State of Indiana, in the same manner and to the same extent with other negroes in that State. Such an act of emancipation is not in contravention of the laws of this State, or against its policy.

The Court further held that though free negroes are not citizens of the United States, and

though residence in this State is prohibited by positive law, yet they are neither aliens nor outlaws—but are inhabitants and subjects of the States of this Union in which they reside, and are such as are entitled to all the rights which those States see proper to confer upon them; they are entitled to the enjoyment of those rights in any other State of the Union, as inhabitants of one of the United States, and under their protection, unless their exercise should be positively prohibited by, or be incompatible with, the laws and policy of the State in which they claim those rights.

With this principle in view, the Court held the will of James Brown valid, and directed the executor to proceed to the fulfillment of the trusts therein imposed upon him. It decided that there is nothing in our law or policy which prohibits the sale of the land and slaves of the testator, and the deposit of the net proceeds after paying his debts, in the vaults of a foreign bank, to be paid over to the objects of the testator's bounty, even though they are free negroes; that free negroes are only debared by the laws of other States in which they reside, or when the exercise of those rights is prohibited by positive law, or would be directly dangerous to our slaves, or present a mischievous example. Had the testator left his lands and slaves directly to these free negroes, a different question would have been presented from the one actually presented and decided.

New York Brig Boarded Near the Florida Coast—English Vessels Permitted to Pass.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

The brig Mianus, of New York, of which I am master, arrived here yesterday from the Black River, Jamaica, with a load of logwood. We sailed on the 10th ult. On the 20th my vessel was in lat. 24° 10' min. N., lon. 82° 40' min. W., and only about ten miles from the coast of Florida. I was steering E., with the wind N., and was on larboard tack. There were three English vessels in company, a brig, a bark, and a ship. I saw the steamer bearing S. E. at 4 o'clock, heading west. In half an hour afterwards she clewed up her topsails, squared her yards, and run dead to windward, heading across our bow. When she reached within about one or two hundred yards of us, the English colors were hoisted, and we immediately hoisted ours. She went across our bows, and when directly ahead stopped her wheels; but seeing she was still ranging ahead, she backed her wheels so as to lay directly in our track. We put out our helm up, and kept off to clear her, and passed so near that we could talk together, but he did not hail. When we were under his stern he lowered a boat and beat to quarters. We paid no attention to him, but kept on our course. He then fired a signal gun from his starboard bow.

We kept on, as it was blowing fresh, and having our topmast studding sails set, it was difficult for me to heave-to without taking in sail. A marine, standing with two or three officers on the wheel-house, then discharged his musket. The gun was not shot. I did not know what he wanted, but concluded he wished to send some letter, and I have to. The English vessels mean time kept on their way, and by the time I was released (about one hour) they were well down ahead. There was a good breeze, and the English vessels had their colors flying. A man of war's cutter came alongside, with about eight men and an officer. He hoisted to with a broadsword, without speaking, and came aft. He had a book under his arm, and asked me several questions, the answers to which he entered in his book as I gave them. He asked the vessel's name, the name of the owner, where she hailed from, if we had seen any English cruisers, where we were bound, and what our cargo consisted of. I asked him if he meant by "cruisers" men-of-war, and he answered he did. The book he held in his hand was about 2 inches thick and 8 by 18 inches square, and was apparently half full of vessels' names which had been boarded. I asked him what he was doing there, and how long he had been out. He said he had been four months out from England, and he was cruising between Cuba and the Florida Keys. I then asked what his object was, and he replied: "We are looking after slaves." I said, "Surely, you couldn't have taken us for a slave?" (My deck was piled some two feet above the rail with logwood.)—His answer was:

"We have orders to board the whole of you." "But," said I, "you did not board those vessels ahead, yonder."

"They are British vessels," replied the officer. I understood by this that he was ordered to board all American vessels. He did not go to the cabin, although I invited him to do so, when he first came aboard. (My wife was with me.) He did not ask to see my papers.

He then informed me that there was a different light on Carysfort Reef, the fixed light being changed to a revolving light, and also that there was a new light about thirty miles to the northward, on the Florida shore, the name of which he had forgotten. He asked me if I knew of these changes, and I answered I did not. He then bid me good afternoon, and left. The steamer meantime had put up two reefs in her topsails, and blown off steam. I judged he intended to lay there under easy sail through the night. When I last saw him he was heading W. N. W. I thought the officer, on the whole, rather a clever fellow, but I did not like the detention, which he had forgotten. He asked me if I knew of these changes, and I answered I did not. He then bid me good afternoon, and left.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF.
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR.
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

MR. CRITTENDEN.

By a letter received by a gentleman of this place on yesterday from Mr. CRITTENDEN, we are authorized to say that he expects to leave Washington on next Tuesday, and come directly to this place, and will address the public here according to arrangements that may be made in the meantime by his friends. It is probable that Col. MARSHALL and Mr. UDERWOOD will be with him.

There will be a meeting at this office on Monday night next, at 8 o'clock, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of these gentlemen.

We take the above extract from the Covington *Journal*, and we cannot express in terms too strong our satisfaction that Kentuckians are preparing to give their Senator a reception suitable to his merits, and as a testimonial of their appreciation of his able and gallant efforts to vindicate the honor of his State, and true principles of republican government, we suggest that a meeting be immediately held in Frankfort for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of Mr. Crittenden at the Capital, and to appoint a committee of his friends to escort him from Covington to his home.

CADETS' MONUMENT.—The laying of the cornerstone of a monument to be erected by the Cadets of the Kentucky Military Institute to the memory of their deceased comrades, will take place in the Cemetery at Frankfort on the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. It will be accompanied by military parade by the corps of cadets, and an address by the Rev. John N. Norton of Frankfort. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The corps of Cadets will be encamped in Frankfort on the evening of the 15th to be in readiness for the occasion.

THE Democracy of Kentucky have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. They came into office with loud professions of legislative reform, but have given free rein to legislative abuses. They have been arraigned, tried, and found guilty upon the following charge, viz: they have neglected the interests of the State, and have prostituted the public offices by making them subservient to party purposes.

In the beginning they elected an incompetent Speaker of the House of Representatives; and in doing so they did not consult his qualifications for the office, but merely inquired into the demands of the Democracy of his section of the country. They cast aside Machen, an experienced legislator, and who would have made a competent and useful Speaker, because by his election to the Speakership of the House of Representatives the claims of the great traveling candidate for the United States Senatorship would be lessened, and his chances of an election to the much coveted office would have been endangered. For the Democracy from every part of the State demanded their portion of the spoils, and repudiated the idea that a Speaker of the House of Representatives and a United States Senator should both be elected from the same section of the State, no matter even if they had been the two most competent persons to fill the respective offices. So Machen, whose superiority over Dr. White no one doubts, was thrown overboard, in order that he might not interfere with the prospects of the electioneering Boyd the reviler and slanderer of Clay. But even the Democracy at last became disgusted with the trickery and the expedients of Boyd, and elected Powell, a clever gentleman, and a politician of at least fair ability, and who is the superior of Boyd in every quality of mind and heart. But even in this case the genial disposition and social habits of Powell were consulted rather than the interests and dignity of the State; for it is well known that men who are superior to him in intellect, in attainments, and in ability, were cast aside to make way for him.

The next step in the programme was the election of incompetent Clerks. To do the Democracy justice in this particular they elected a Principal Clerk the most competent man of all the applicants belonging to their party, and the Assistant Clerk was a most laborious copyist. But, nevertheless they were incompetent to the proper discharge of their duties. This in competency was, doubtless, attributable to their inexperience, but this does not remove the fact of their incompetency. The Democracy say that McCarty, the Principal Clerk, was sick; and that it is unfair to call sickness incompetency; but he was incompetent when he was well, and

never was anything else than incompetent. When the Democracy had the opportunity of gaining the services of an experienced and able Clerk, they rejected them because he was an American, and rejected them after receiving his valuable assistance for some time gratis. But it is unnecessary to review the shameless and scandalous treatment of McCarty. We say that when McCarty came into office he did not understand and could not discharge its duties, and begged McCarty to remain in Frankfort and assist him, which that gentleman readily agreed to do. This however could not last all the session, and as McCarty could not do the business himself, and as it was necessary for him to have an experienced Assistant, a resolution was passed to employ an experienced additional Assistant Clerk, with the understanding on the part of the Americans, who voted for the resolution, that McCarty was to be the appointee. The Principal Clerk, however, was bullied out of fulfilling his promise to appoint McCarty and at first determined to appoint no one at all. Affairs went on in this condition for a short time longer, until the business of the House became confused through the incompetency of the Clerks, and it was discovered that nothing could be done until a competent Clerk was appointed. Accordingly Major Helm was sent for, Mr. McCarty still retaining his seat as Principal Clerk and receiving his salary. Major Helm was at one time one of the best Legislative Clerks in the country, but at the time of his appointment he was terribly unfit. We will say nothing as to the cause to properly discharge the duties of the office. Well, affairs were not much bettered by the appointment of Major Helm, and the business of the State continued to be bungled, and legislation was still retarded through the incompetency of Democratic officers. Things went on in this way, with McCarty, Helm and Wellburn as Clerks,—until about the middle of the session, at which time McCarty took sick and left the House. Major Helm being unable to transact the duties of the office, at the request of McCarty, Mr. S. C. Sayres, the reporter for the *Commonwealth*, assumed the position of Clerk, and discharged the duties of both McCarty and Helm; Sayre, however, having no official position in the House. It was then found necessary to appoint still another Assistant Clerk; but although Sayres had been discharging the duties of both McCarty and Helm, when it came to the election of a Clerk and any money was to be made out of it, he was rejected and another Democrat more incompetent, if possible, than the others was elected. This did not help matters much. At last the Democracy gave up in despair, and Sayres took the place of Clerk by general consent, and immediately all things went on well. Thus, after all, the triumphant Democracy could not get along without the assistance of the much abused Know Nothings. Another little item should be mentioned here.

Now we do blame the Democracy for electing their own men to offices when they have the power to do so; but when they do elect their own partisans to office it is their duty to see that the State does not suffer thereby. It was perfectly natural that Democrats should prefer members of their own party to Americans, but it is not right that they should disregard the interests of the State by electing incompetent partisans to ministerial offices thereby causing legislation to be bungled, when competent persons of the opposite party can be had. The effects of bestowing the Clerkship upon incompetent, or sick Democrats may be summed up as follows: The State lost upwards of \$1,000 in money for Clerk hire; and several laws are on the statute book which the Legislature never passed.

The next step in the exhibition of the wanton disregard of the interests of the State and of this legislature for the exclusive benefit of partisans, was the Penitentiary affair. We have already placed an ineffaceable mark upon the brows of the Democracy for their conduct in this matter, and it is hardly necessary to recapitulate, suffice it to say, that the Democrats in the Legislature voted to lease the Penitentiary to a favorite partisanship for \$8,000 per annum when Mr. Ward, who is acknowledged to be an efficient and energetic keeper, offered \$12,000 per annum, and when reliable Democrats publicly expressed themselves as being willing to that amount, or even more for the lease. And later in the session, when the question came up as to whether a sewer—the want of which the Legislature had been advised was the origin of much of the ill health and mortality of the inmates of the State Prison, and which they were urged to have constructed immediately—should be made at once or delayed for a year, they voted for the delay. There was one question of economy involved—the money which was necessary to be expended upon the sewer being a portion of a former appropriations for the extension of the Penitentiary and for sanitary improvements, and is now lying idle in the Treasury—so that the Democracy cannot escape on that ground. All parties were agreed as to the rascality of constructing the sewer. The question was, shall the sewer which is deemed so necessary to the health of the convicts be constructed at once and the danger be at once removed, or shall the money lie idle in the Treasury, and the danger continue to exist for one year until a Democratic keeper shall come into office and thus have the chances for the job?—and the Democracy insisted in voting to expose the lives of 250 unfortunate convicts to the imminent danger of a pestilence, for the sake of gaining the miserable object of giving the chances for the job to a partisan.

We have many more facts of a similar character which we would wish to add to our bill of indictment, but we have already made this article entirely too long. Sufficient evidence has already been brought forward to firmly establish our charge, that when the interests of the State or the cause of humanity clash with the interests of members of the Democratic party, the latter are consulted by the Democracy.

RUMORS OF WAR.—A few days ago we gave our readers an account of an interesting little passage between Hughes, of Indiana, and Harris, of Illinois. Harris said that some statement made and persisted in by Hughes was false.—Hughes replied that Harris was "a liar." Harris then had the last word by saying "it is false and you can wear it at your pleasure," subsequently one of the parties challenged the other, and the challenge was accepted. Kind friends were then called in, and both of the belligerents agreed to retract the offensive language, in the order in which it was uttered, and the difficulty was then honorably adjusted. Would it not have been well, and as honorable, and as easy, for the gentlemen to have retracted before the challenge was sent and accepted? Can a man properly

retract, under a pistol, words which he could not retract when no pistol is in sight or threatened?

It would seem impossible that even Senators, who ought to be dignified, can transact the public business without being disconcerted to each other. The following episode occurred in the Senate on Tuesday last, and was the origin of the challenge reported to have been passed between Benjamin and Davis:

Mr. Benjamin was speaking on the army bill, when Mr. Davis said, "I will correct the Senator, that seems to be the point of argument. The Secretary of War does ask money for breech loading arms, costing from \$30,000 to \$40,000, and part of this \$100,000 is to go in this way, according to his application."

Mr. Benjamin replied: "I do not understand that the Secretary has asked for any part of \$100,000 to purchase breech loading firearms. If he has I am very much mistaken."

Mr. Davis—"Oh, I will state the very simple fact that he asks money to buy breech loading arms. Whether this \$100,000 is to be paid out of the Treasury I do not know."

To this Mr. Benjamin replied: "It is very easy for the Senator to give a sneering reply as to what was certainly a very respectful remark."

Mr. Davis—"I consider it an attempt to misrepresent a very plain remark."

Mr. Benjamin—"The Senator is mistaken, and has no right to state any such thing. His manner is not agreeable at all."

Mr. Davis—"If the Senator happens to find it disagreeable, I hope he will tell it to himself."

Mr. Benjamin—"It was directed to me, and I will not keep it to myself. I will reply to it in another."

Mr. Davis—"You have got it, sir."

Mr. Benjamin—"That is enough, sir. I shall not again be diverted from my public duties."

Here there was no sensible or reasonable cause for a hostile meeting, and the difficulty was very properly settled. But why not settled without a challenge, which should be the very last resort, after all others have failed?

In the telegraphic report of Thursday's proceedings we find the following:

WASHINGTON, June 10.

Senate.—An amendment to the bill which reduces expense half a million, was agreed to. The debate was enlivened by a series of personal bickerings between Mr. Wilson, of Mass., and Mr. Gwin, of Cal. Wilson said that the Senator from California had talked of demagoguery. The State of California always had her hand in the treasury up to her elbow. If the Senator allude to him he would only say that he would rather be a demagogue than a thief. Gwin said, does the Senator apply that term specifically to me, or only to the collection of the revenue?

Mr. Wilson. "I have no explanation to make, Mr. Gwin. If he applies it to me he is a slattern, a calumniator, and a coward."

No reply was made to this. The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

Since then Senator Gwin has challenged Mr. Wilson. On a former occasion, when Brooks challenged Wilson for indulging in the very coarsest language towards him, Wilson replied that although he would not accept his challenge, he was not opposed to exercising the right of self defense. Some of the Northern papers called this very chivalrous on Wilson's part, but when examined it amounts to this: I have abused you most vilely, and do not protect myself by pleading Senatorial privilege; I am conscientiously opposed to dueling, a custom adopted to bring about a fair meeting, on equal terms, when a difficulty is inevitable; because in so doing I would have no advantage of you; but if you choose to attack, or make a demonstration of attacking me on the street, and thus place yourself at a disadvantage by giving me the legal right to kill you—when if you kill me you will probably be hung—I have no objection to such an encounter with the advantages of public opinion and the law on my side. Of course Brooks declined such a proposition. The property of Gwin's challenging, when he knew that Wilson could not consistently accept, is exceedingly doubtful.

If Senators would but act like gentlemen, we would have less blackguardism, fewer duels and fighting.

Our friends are poking fun at us for having mistaken the sex of R. A. Alexander's fine racing stallion, Ruric, and speaking of him as if he were a mare. We can't attribute the mistake to the composers, who set up the article exactly as we wrote it. The fact is, that we did not get very near to Ruric, and we thought we heard some one use the word filly in speaking of him, and although we thought it rather strange that the name Ruric should be given to a female, we so wrote it.

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Charles Lamb, the sweetest of English prose writers, was once traveling in a boat upon the Thames, while some boys were swimming in the river in full view of the passengers. An ancient maiden lady was much shocked that the boys should thus expose themselves, albeit they were at a considerable distance, and immediately commenced denouncing the "vile creatures" for their "shocking indecency." Lamb, who was standing near her, said "Boys! why mind those are girls?" "Girls," screamed the horrified spinster, "no they are not! I know they are boys, the shameless things." I beg pardon, madam," said Lamb, "but I really could not tell the difference at this distance."

The talented and eloquent standard bearer of the American party for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, is winning golden opinions wherever he addresses the people. He possesses great worth as a man, a clerk, and a lawyer—lowering as far above his opponent in these respects as the eagle does above the smallest specimen of the feathered tribe. We have received the most cheering accounts from every section of the State that Mr. McCarty has visited. All the indications are that he will distance the gentleman from "Sweet Owen" very handsomely at the August election. If every American will do his whole duty, we think such a result is certain.—*Russell Herald*.

Items by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

A message was received by Congress to-day from the President inclosing a copy of the dispatch from Cumming, dated May 2, received at the State Department yesterday. From the tenor of this dispatch, the President says he has reason to believe that our difficulties with Utah have terminated and the laws been redressed. He congratulates Congress on this auspicious event, and he expresses the opinion that there is no occasion to make an appropriation for the three regiments of volunteers recently authorized for the purpose of quelling disturbances in Utah and for the protection of the emigrant trains and supplies. Texas can be defended by the regular troops within her limits.

The President is more gratified because the events in Utah will afford some relief to the treasury and not require a loan of additional taxation on the people.

Gov. Cumming, in his dispatch to Secretary Cass, says he makes everywhere announced to him that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately throughout the country as soon as troops attempt to cross the mountains.—Though scattered, every means would be taken to rally them. Some of the Mormons are yet in arms.

Here the line gave out.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.—It will be recollect that, on a former occasion, we stated that the nominee of the Democratic party of this county for County Attorney was not eligible, from the fact that he had not been, and would not be, on the day of election, nor on the day upon which he would be required to qualify, if elected, "a licensed practicing Attorney for two years;" and we referred to the Constitution, art. 6, sec. 2, and art. 8, sec. 1, in support of the position, also Revised Statutes, chap. 4, art. 1, sec. 5.

In that article we went upon the hypothesis that Mr. Roberts was not sworn as an Attorney, in any court, earlier than he was into the Circuit Court of this county, which was on the 7th of October, 1856.

Mr. Roberts, as a sufficient answer to all this, stated to several persons of both parties that he had been admitted to practice in the Shelby Circuit Court prior to August 1856, and was therefore eligible.

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Mr.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GLASGOW FREE PRESS.

GLASGOW, KY., December 23, 1857.
Dear Sirs.—Having disposed of our Printing Office in Elizabethtown, Ky., we are engaged in a struggle with view of permanently locating our paper, commencing the publication of a newspaper sometime during the month of February, to be entitled "THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS." It will be devoted to General Literature, Politics, Agriculture, the Arts and Sciences, News, and other subjects. We will be guided by the local and general interests of the town and county, and those adjacent. No pains or exertion on our part will be spared to secure due consideration for all local enterprises that may be calculated to advance the general welfare of the community.

An earnest effort will be made to render it a valuable family newspaper, acceptable to all parties, combining a variety of interesting and instructive subjects in its columns.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and being well acquainted with its practical duties, we indulge the hope that we shall be enabled to subserve to some extent, the interests to which the "Free Press" will be dedicated.

Americanism, we trust, the coming cause, may be said very justly, to be in a dead state. We do not design, in this Prospectus, to enter the domain of speculation. It is not necessary to the present purpose, or very briefly. We are conscientiously opposed to the present political party, and to the principles of the Democratic party, as now constituted, essentially an alien party; and consider its aims and purposes, as avowed by its organs, practiced by its leaders, and displayed in the present administration, pregnant with the Union, the safety, and welfare of the institutions of the early fathers, and disastrous to American Nationality. We recognize in the "Address of the American Party," promulgated at the Louisville Convention, a political creed, eminently national, eminent by its principles, and by its avowed purposes and tendencies. We believe that in the fundamental principles of that organization may be found the panacea for many, if not all the political evils, which have disordered the country and fomented sectional strife, and which it is the every cause of, and祸根 of, the present and impending legislation.

Whilst we shall aim to be perfectly independent and honest in the expression of our views of public men and measures, we shall studiously observe courtesy and a proper regard for the feelings of all, and the victories may lead them to differ with us. It is the peculiarity and the boast of American institutions, that they secure to each and every one the "free and untrammeled expression of his opinions." In no other government, and in no other country, is the right of free speech tolerated, or considered compatible with the dignity of the State. Our whole system of government reposes upon this basic. Public opinion is here at once the source and the support of power. We cherish an appreciation of the great, and, in our opinion, the only safe way to secure to others what we prompt to claim for ourselves. Hence the columns of the "Free Press" will at all times be open to well written, courteous articles, though they may conflict with our individual or sectional views.

We invoke, in aid our enterprise, the support and patronage of the citizens of Barren and surrounding counties, and especially those whose opinions may harmonize with the general views herein expressed.

We trust, that every one procuring a club of ten subscribers, will receive an extra copy.

SMITH & PARKER, Proprietors.

Jan. 28, 1858.

THE KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors, appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of Col. E. MORGAN, a distinguished West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is taught in the Institute, with the addition of a more advanced course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, and the like.

Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Economics.

The twenty-second session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges, \$102 per half-year session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin County, Ky.," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,
President of the Board.

Dec. 21, 1857.—if
**Ye man copy.

GREENWOOD
FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

Mrs. M. T. RUYAN, Principal.
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Nineteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1858.

REGULATIONS FOR SESSION.

Board, including Wash, Fuel and Lights, \$60.00
Tuition in English studies, French and Latin, 25.00
Music on Piano, 25.00
Use of instrument for practice, 5.00
Orchestra, Greek and Antique Painting, each 5.00
Instruction in plain and ornamental needle work without charge.

No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal.

Dec. 31, 1857.—W&W&W.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that, that HOUSEN PORTER did, on the 24th day of December, 1857, kill and murder his wife, Mrs. J. H. Porter, in the County of Henry, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN G. A. KING, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby issue the following Proclamation for the apprehension of said Porter, and his delivery to the Office, Karmen, County, Texas.

Nov. 9, 1857.—I, O. H. P. SCALAND & CO.

The Louisville News and N. O. Picayune publish the above three times, (weekly) and send bill to O. H. P. Scaland & Co.—*Texan Advocate*.

Henry, the 11th day of May A. D. 1857, and in the sixtieth year of a reign of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN G. A. KING.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Porter is about 34 years old; about 5 feet 11 inches in height; weighs 180 to 200 pounds; hair of a yellow color, light or white-colored eye-brows; rather stoop-shouldered; small head well tapered; wears whiskers and a mustache; has a small nose; made by a knife; blue eyes. It is believed there are marks on his arms made by introducing coloring matter.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder RICHARD ADAMS, in the County of Rowan, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the Jailer of Rowan county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of L. S. to be affixed, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, this 23rd day of January, A. D. 1858, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; hair set; black hair, hair in suit and long black eyes and eye brows, black and heavy, with rather bad complexion, and looks out at you through the eyebrows; very fleshy and rather blotched; looks softly; round jaw; rather small nose; and small mouth; boxy; weight about 165 pounds; and his right hand tall, lowly appearance, his clothing Janes coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM POTTER, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Francis Williams, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Williams is about 22 or 23 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches high; hair dark; hair, hair in suit and long black eyes and eye brows, black and heavy, with rather bad complexion, and looks out at you through the eyebrows; very fleshy and rather blotched; looks softly; round jaw; rather small nose; and small mouth; boxy; weight about 165 pounds; and his right hand tall, lowly appearance, his clothing Janes coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

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